

ANGLO-JAPAN PACT NOT HOSTILE TO U. S.

Tokio's Envoy at Washington Insists Peace Only in Far East Is Object.

OF BENEFIT TO CHINA
America's Position Unaltered by Senate's Rejection of London Treaty.

AGGRESSION IS DENIED

Mikado's Spokesman Asserts
Nothing Shall Hamper Relations With U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, in a formal statement to-day discussing the Anglo-Japanese alliance, declares that "by no stretch of the imagination can it be honestly stated that the alliance was ever designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility or even defence against the United States."

"Negotiations between London and Tokio looking to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance have not yet begun," says the statement. "In the meantime, a campaign seems to be actively at work misrepresenting the possible effect of the alliance upon the United States. By no stretch of the imagination can it be honestly stated that the alliance was ever designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility or even of defence against the United States."

"The Anglo-Japanese alliance, in its history for nearly twenty years, has twice been renewed. In each case the fundamental policy underlying it has remained unchanged. It aims permanently to preserve and to consolidate the general peace of the Far East. The original agreement of 1902, in line with that policy, was calculated to localize any war which might be forced upon either contracting party in defence of its defined interests or vital security. It was made in China, and was the statement of foreign aggression; and the United States, showing the utmost friendliness toward both parties to the alliance, viewed the compact with sympathy and approval."

"In 1905, when the alliance was renewed and revised to meet the changed conditions that followed the Russo-Japanese war, no thought occurred to the statement of either country that the United States might possibly become a potential enemy of either, and for that reason, and that alone, no provision was inserted (taking as remote a contingency into consideration."

"The alliance was again revised in 1911, and Article IV. of that agreement contains the following provision: 'Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such treaty any obligation upon the United States to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty or arbitration is in force.'"

"The provision, in its relation to the United States, has often been made the subject of conflicting interpretations. To a practical mind, however, the circumstances which led up to its inclusion should at once serve to remove all doubt regarding its significance. The idea of revising the alliance in 1911 was conceived primarily with the object of facilitating the negotiations which were known to be then in progress between London and Washington for the conclusion of a general arbitration treaty. Neither Japan nor Great Britain has ever contemplated, under the alliance, any course of action which might be calculated to the interests of the United States, and any plan designed to remove the possibility of an armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain was of course agreeable to Japan. It was in pursuance of this policy that the quoted provision of Article IV. was adopted."

"The same policy inspires Japan as strongly to-day as ever before. It has not in any degree been affected by the fact that the Anglo-American general arbitration treaty failed to secure the approval of the United States Senate. Nor is it practically necessary to carry on the legal analysis of the question as to whether the peace commission treaty, signed and ratified by the United States and Great Britain in 1914, should be construed as a general arbitration treaty within the meaning of Article IV. of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. For apart from that question, it was already well understood at the time of negotiating the existing agreement that the alliance should in no case be directed against the United States."

"In explanation of Japan's attitude, Count Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, made the following statement to the budget committee of the Japanese House of Representatives on February 4, 1921: 'As far as I understood, when Article IV. of the treaty (Anglo-Japanese alliance) was inserted the United States was specifically in mind, and therefore as a practical matter the question whether the general arbitration treaty mentioned in Article IV. has been ratified by the United States Senate or not makes no particular difference. In other words, looking at the matter from a broad point of view, we can safely say that already at the time of the conclusion of the treaty (Anglo-Japanese alliance) it was understood that there should be no application of this treaty to the United States.'"

"Japan is naturally anxious to strengthen the ties of friendship and loyal cooperation between herself and the British Empire, which she regards as of the utmost importance to the stability of the Far East. At the same time, it is the firm and fixed determination of Japan to permit nothing to hamper her traditional relations of good will and good understanding with the United States. She is satisfied that these two affiliations are in no way incompatible, but, on the contrary, complementary and even essential to each other."

"Charges have sometimes been made that the alliance tends to encourage aggressive designs on the part of Japan in China. It is this, however, which would be contrary to the preamble of the agreement, which provides for: 'The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.' 'Japan fully realizes that any such venture of aggression would be not only hopeless of attainment but destructive of her own security and welfare. She sincerely wishes for China an early achievement of peace, unity and stable government. She desires to cultivate her relations with that country along

France to Resist Efforts for Evacuation of Rhine Ports; Belgium Is Yielding

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, July 3.

ALTHOUGH she is standing alone among the allied nations in opposition to the proposal that the advanced zone of occupation in the Rhineland be abandoned and the economic penalties withdrawn now that Germany has begun to pay the first billion marks gold, France does not intend yielding this point, THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent was informed to-day from the most reliable sources.

A campaign is being carried on in Germany for evacuation of the Rhine ports (Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort), as well as reduction of the forces in the zones provided by the Treaty of Versailles (Coblenz, Cologne and Mayence areas). This campaign is frankly annoying the French and it is beginning to be evident that the question will be of the most vital importance when the Supreme Council meets.

Even Belgium, although her economic interest is the same as that of France, is now understood to intend supporting the British and Italian contention that Germany has shown sufficient good faith to warrant new confidence in her pledges. The next fortnight will witness many diplomatic exchanges calculated to bring Belgium back to the French viewpoint that all possible control must be exercised until Germany has done far more than at present to carry out her obligations.

Some sections of the French press are insisting that the Wirth Cabinet is not stable enough to permit yielding to Berlin regarding evacuation, but they are suggesting that a compromise can be arranged whereby the troops and the economic barrier can be withdrawn gradually as Germany's evidences of good faith continue.

AMERICA'S GREAT EFFORT IN WAR HAILED BY FOCH

Continued on Third Page.

sons only are in France. Two months later there are nineteen. In July there are twenty-seven, in August thirty and in October forty-one, thirty-one of them, grouped in nine army corps and two armies, are in the battle front.

"This is already much; it is not enough. In order to make the Entente sure of lasting in 1919, if the war must continue until that date, it is necessary to have the number of American divisions brought to 100, and your President declares that 100 American divisions shall be in Europe by the first of June, 1919, with others ready to follow."

"There is no limit to the efforts of every one. To instruct the staffs and the soldiers, schools and training camps are organized in America and in France. To arm and equip them, the factories are working to their full capacity. From 100,000 to 150,000 rifles are produced daily. The fabrication of clothing, equipment, means of transportation (motor cars, trucks, etc.), and the handling of the wounded, transportation and meets every requirement."

"The same energy is shown when it comes to transporting to France the material units. In America, the Administration centralizing in its hands the railway systems, suppresses every hindrance and obstacle. In France American workmanship improves the landings, harbors, creates new installations, and increases the railway traffic by doubling and quadrupling the lines and terminal facilities."

"Fleet Proves Its Worth. 'On the ocean, by its vigilance and its successful arrangements, the American fleet protects the transports against the enemy's submarines. The shipbuilding yards are organized in the United States for intensive production and 341 shipbuilding yards with 1,284 slips are soon in full activity. At the end of the war the American army is using 3,800,000 tons of ships instead of 94,000 as at the beginning. Behind the front the S. O. S. organized in Tours in February, 1918, shows a wonderful spirit of organization in a wide field of action, such as the creation of storehouses (some of them of great dimensions) at the landing harbors and along the lines of communication, the organization of a system of supplies, the establishment of great hospitals, barracks and of other great works."

"Whether in America or in France, whether it is a question of recruiting, of organization, of manufacture, of transportation, or of any other effort, American energy acts with wonderful intensity and with the rapidity called for by the circumstances as they arise. 'In the same proportion that it develops and intensifies at the rear, the participation of the American army in the battle increases in equal proportion at the front.'"

"On the 28th of March, 1918, at the supreme moment of the German drive against the Franco-British front, by an act already concentrated in history, Gen. Pershing spontaneously offers to the commander in chief of the allied forces the direct cooperation of the American divisions already given their blood to the common cause; 75,000 of her children, dead on the soil of France, testify to this in an undying way. 'Glory to these dead! Glory to the American Army! Glory to the American people!'"

"At the end of May two divisions are the path of mutual respect and helpfulness. Her vast commercial interests alone, if for no other consideration, point unmistakably to the wisdom of such a policy. This is a basic principle of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In no adverse direction has the alliance ever exerted its influence."

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR MEANS A NEW EPOCH Makino Forecasts Changes on Hirohito's Return.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 3.—The general impression in Japan that Crown Prince Hirohito's visit abroad signifies the inauguration of a new epoch of liberalism in Japanese history, affecting both the future relations of the throne and people and Japan's attitude in the Occident, had official confirmation at a dinner Count M. Soyeshima, Liberal member of the House of Peers, gave in honor of Baron Nobuki Makino, Minister of the Imperial Household. Baron Makino declared the Crown Prince's voyage not only was a great advantage to the Japanese people and to Japan but good for betterment of the future relationship of Japan with the outer world.

The presence of Premier Hara, Minister of Marine Affairs, and about 60 others, Japanese and foreigners, lent importance to the function. Baron Makino's speech created extraordinary interest, because, as Minister of the Imperial Household and therefore adviser to the future Emperor, he is expected to play a leading and significant role in the empire's policies at the time when Japan is steadily emerging from her ancient aloofness and isolation, and the Liberal movement is noticeable in all phases of national life.

The impression exists in Tokio that the dinner was arranged especially to afford an opportunity to publicly announce forthcoming changes, which Count Soyeshima, with authority, summarized as certain to be great when Prince Hirohito returns. One of the features of the evening was the ovation extended to Edward Bell, who has achieved much popularity during his so-

JAPAN IS BLAMED FOR REVOLUTION

Anti-Bolshevist Papers Trace Cause of Vladivostok Uprising.

GEN. SEMENOFF A TOOL

Japanese Refused to Allow Chita Government to Suppress Uprising.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

REVAL, June 18.—The anti-Bolshevist Russian press, published outside Russia, is largely anti-Jap, and convinced that the so-called revolution in Vladivostok is a Jap affair which they cannot countenance. The *Subodnos Slovo* of Reval is very decidedly of this opinion. So is the *Volga Rossi*, also an anti-Bolshevist paper.

"This Vladivostok revolution," says the *Volga Rossi*, "is simply another adventure. For example, the Semenov is the formation of a Japanese Government. Japanese policy in the Far East changed, and those in charge of it determined to accomplish a revolution in Vladivostok. That revolution was not unexpected. It was accomplished by Gen. Rozanov, who formerly represented Kolchak in Vladivostok, and by the followers of Semenov, all of them extreme reactionary, discredited and isolated, and bound by close ties of servitude to the extreme jingo wing of the Japanese War Party."

"Long before the revolution came about it was evident that it was coming and that the Japs were at the back of it. At Grodekoff, for example, the Semenovs openly formed a detachment under the command of Col. Savelev on the pretence of self-protection against bandits. Savelev carried out arrests, the Japanese refused to allow the Chita Government to send troops against him or against the imaginary bandits he was supposed to have no armed force in the Grodekoff district."

"Savelev then moved in the direction of Nikolai and Vladivostok, but the Japanese did not apparently consider that the time was yet come for they allowed him to retreat and to hide himself for a time. Savelev and his friends had agents even in Vladivostok, and the Japanese authorities there to do anything against them, as they had Japanese protection, Japanese official papers, and boasted that they were Japanese Government employees. This boast the Japs did not deny. On the contrary they conveyed these people in their military trains and they supplied them liberally with arms and money."

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JAPAN IS 'CONCILIATORY' TO CHITA GOVERNMENT

Attitude Changed by Semenov's Recent Collapse.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 3.—The Japanese command here, as a denial of the accusation made in some quarters that the Japanese aided Gen. Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader, to escape from Vladivostok, has issued orders for his arrest if he threatens communications between Vladivostok and the outside world.

This action is interpreted here to mean that the Japanese will not permit Gen. Semenov to inaugurate an armed local revolution.

By the Associated Press.

PEKIN, July 3.—Intercepted telegrams from Gen. Tachibana, commander of the Japanese troops in the maritime province, to the War Office in Tokio, are said to have declared that consular opposition to Semenov, friction between Semenov and Gen. Merkuloff and the failure of the invasion of southern Siberia by Gen. Baron Ungern-Sternberg have led to an alteration of Japanese plans and forced a "conciliatory attitude" toward the Government of the Far Eastern republic at Chita.

Hostilities between the followers of Gen. Semenov and Gen. Merkuloff, head of the provisional government in Vladivostok, are imminent, it is indicated in despatches received here. Semenov is at Grodekova, near the Manchurian frontier. He was accompanied to Grodekova by a Japanese convoy, and it is said that many of his followers who attempted to leave Vladivostok and follow him were arrested by the provisional government there.

A detachment of Semenov's troops is said to be advancing from Iman toward Vladivostok, and Merkuloff is reported to be concentrating troops in the outskirts of the city. Merkuloff is declared to be almost as unpopular as Semenov on account of his acts of repression and the confiscation of goods by his men.

RUSSIA HAS AERO TRAIN TO RUN ON RAILWAYS

Propellers Worked by Internal Combustion Engines.

REVAL, Esthonia, July 3.—Newspapers published in Moscow and other Soviet Russian cities give much space now to accounts of new inventions said to have been made under auspices of the Bolshevik Government. Among them are reported vastly improved wireless telephone apparatus and, most recently, an "aero train" to run on rails.

The "aero train," to be tried out on Tuesday, is the invention of the engineer Makhonin. Its propulsive power will be propellers similar to those used on airplanes, to be worked by two internal combustion engines. The front part of the train is to have a tapering shape, to gain greater speed through decreased resistance to the air.

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PARIS TO OBSERVE FOURTH AS HOLIDAY

Government Requests Stores Be Decorated With Stars and Stripes and Tricolor.

SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP

Ambassador Wallace to Hold Farewell Reception—Many Dinners and Balls.

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Paris will take on the appearance of an American city to-morrow, when it will again celebrate the Fourth of July seriously, as if it were one of France's own national holidays. Fireworks, however, may be missing. The French Government has requested that stores and places of business be decorated with the Stars and Stripes as well as the Tricolor of the republic to-night as urging France not to lose this new opportunity to express amity for the United States. The *Intransigent*, for instance, says:

"To-morrow has been set aside in commemoration of the nationwide sentiment which decided the great American Republic to come to the rescue of the French Republic and to throw 2,000,000 men into the midst of our Continental army. Our friends and associates must know that it is in a wholehearted manner that we celebrate their national holiday, in gratitude for the services they rendered and as witness of an indissoluble friendship which will undoubtedly enable the two peoples to keep glorious peace throughout the world."

For the American residents and visitors there is a long list of July 4 attractions to select from. Ambassador Wallace will hold a farewell reception in the afternoon. The American Women's Club for French-American Welfare will keep open house. In the morning Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, president of the Lafayette Monument Commission, appointed by President McKinley, will place a wreath on the unknown soldier's tomb. In the afternoon the Harvard Glee Club will give a special American program at the Trocadero.

The annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce promises to be the most brilliant ever held. Raymond Poincare, Marshals Joffre and Foch, Gen. Henry T. Allen, commanding the American forces